THE COURTS.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

dent two years since, which, when he takes liquor, so affects his brain that he has an uncontrollable desire to possess himself of horses.

The Recorder said that he understood the presiding Judge suspended judgment upon the former charge after the mother of the prisoner promised that she would send him to an asylum. She failed to do so, and as there were 26,500 horses in the city of New York, his Honor deemed it best to put Mr. Green out of temptation by sending him to the State Prison for two years and six months, where there were no horses.

There being no more cases ready for trial, Assistant District Attorney Sullivan said that, in closing the business of the term, the Court and jury might be congratulated upon the extent of the business transacted. He understood that there had rarely been a term in which the jury had disposed of so many cases as were tried at this term. He only hoped that it had fallen to the lot of the jury to try some of the mea who, it was alleged, unlawfully combined to raise the price of coal and fuel in the city. He (Mr. Suilivan) would have taken great pleasure in prosecuting some of those smen.

SHAARI ZEDEK.

Respending of the Synagogue on Henry Street-The Services on the Occasion-Addresses by Rabiner N. Streisand and the Rev. Dr. H. Vidauer, of the Baul Jeshu-

run—The Unity of Israel.

The Synagogue Shaari Zadek, 38 and 40 Henry street, which had been closed for repairs during the past three months, was reopened yesterday after-noon with the usual ceremonies of the Jewish religion.

The service opened with the Pischuloner,

which was read by Professor E. Wolfe, the choir then chanting the Mah Tovon, which was followed by the sole "Odacho." After this the Rev. H. Phillips, rabbi of the Forty-fourth street congregation.

THE SCROLLS OF THE LAW. which, having been placed in charge of the Rev.
Messrs. Streisand, Lowenthal, Mendelssohn, Janovitz, Japha and Ratzky, were carried round the
synagogue, thus commemorating the seven circuits
around the walls of Jericho. While the circuit was being made the choir chanted the "Schema Jisrael" then sang the ballelujahs, at the conclusion of which the Rev. Mr. Streisand preached a short ser-

sion, by the Rev. Dr. H. Vidauer, rabbl of the Congregation of Bnai Jeshurun, in Thirty-fourth street, who took his text from the twenty-eighth verse of the thirty-seventh chapter of Ezekiel, which, as translated from the Hebrew by the verse of the thirty-seventh chapter of Ezekiel, which, as translated from the Hebrew by the preacher, was as follows:—"And the nations will know that I am Adonal, sanctifying Israel, for my sanctuary is within them forever." More than three thousand years ago Moses, after the exodus of the Israelites from the land of Egypt, completed the erection of the tabernacie in a remote and desolate corner of the Sinai witderness. This he did in accordance with the express command of God. To-day we reopen this synagogue, and have before us the tabernacie, and, in the same tongue in which the partiarchs and prophets spoke, commemorate and are imbued with the spirit that then animated the children of israel. We are showing

THE FAITH THAT IS IN US, and demenstrating that men live for eternity, and not for time. With Moses it can be exclaimed, "May the giory of God be visible unto you," and, he added, that may the Shechinan ever dwell in your midst. The aim and object of every tabernacie should be the same as those which caused the erection of the labernacie in the wilderness of Sinal. What did the tabernacie express and suggest? It was the Mishcan Haedus, or the tabernacie In the wilderness of Islal. What day the tabernacie express and suggest? It was the Mishcan Haedus, or the tabernacie in the wilderness of Islal. What did the tabernacie as the center of testimony—that is, the Sacchinah dwelt therein. It was called Argon, or the arx, because it emitted rays of light. Each nation knows that God is one; for the Shechinan is in their midst, sanctifying them. Of all the nations of antiquity

ISRAEL ALONE REMAINS,

retaining her prisine vigor, and still wielding the mignitiest of scoptres, the Holy Book itself. As his tabernacie, with all its significant signs; so one, so are the people of Israel one, a strongly united and distinct community all over the earth. And this unity is an emblem of God, for the Shechinai dwells only where there is unity. Harmony and peace prevail where this unity exists, a d it is it which sanctified

bone of their bone, and there is

NO STRIPE BETWEEN US.

It is from without the strife comes; from those of ourselves who would remove all orthodox belief, and substitute in its place new and reforming laws. Thus strife, while pretending to grasp at the reality, merely catches at the shadow. It is from unity shall come the blessings of God; for unity is the concentration of all blessings. Peace, harmony and happiness are its essentials. It is from this unity that Israe, has been sanctified, for the sanctuary is unity itself. In this united land there should be no cause, onor is there cause, for disunion, and here, especially, then, should the Adonal be found sanctifying Israel; for

dwells there is the sanctuary within us forever. The preacher, in conclusion, uttered an eloquent prayer for the President and Vice President of the United States, for Congress and for the people all over the land, including Jews and Genties, that God would pour down His blessings on them.

The ceremonles closed with the Adon Onion, after which about \$000 was subscribed for the expenses of the synagogue, by members of the congregation.

The synagogue is now very neatly fitted up.

relation.

The synagogue is now very neatly fitted up, having been newly painted and decorated. A large chandelier hangs from the ceiling in front of the tabernacle and gas I glus are arranged all round the galleries. The tapestry around the tabernacle is tastefully gotten up, and the whole interior has quite a fresh and neat appearance. All the women occupied seats in the galleries. The choir was of male voices, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of the Forty-fourth street congregation, being among them yesterday. The synagogue formerly belonged to the congregation of Shaari Zedek alone, but yesterday the congregation of Bekorcholem Ukavyshd was received and is to worship here in future. The Rey. N. Streisand is in charge.

SLAVERY AND QUACKERY.

The Death of Mrs. Anthony-The Result of Taking Home Made Pills-A Plantation

Negro as a Doctor. The case of Mrs. Maria Anthony, the colored woman who died a: 163 Mulberry street on Thursday morning under suspicious circumstances, as beretofore reported in the Herald, was yesterday Investigated before Coroner Young. Arthur Anthony, the husband of deceased, was a slave on a Carolina plantation when the war broke out, and, being liberated by President Lincoln's proclamation, came North and found his way to Hartford, Conn. He subsequently enhsted in the Twenty-ninth regiment (colored) Connecticut Volunteers for three years, but was honorably discharged before his term of service expired. He then returned North, and five years ago married his wife in this city. She was a sickly woman, and occasionally Anthony prescribed for ther such medicines as his master and misteres administered to him while a sinve on the plantation, and, although ignorant but nonest, he thought what had been good for him must of necessity prove beneficial to wife. Below will be found given by this dusky plantation practitioner.

Arthur Anthony, the husband of decased, deposed that his wife had been in poor health ever since they were married, five years ago; there being no improvement he thought to

posed that his wife had been in poor health ever since they were married, five years ago; there being no improvement he thought to

GIVE HER A PILL.

the knew how to make himself, which would make the stronger and her appetite better; learned how to make this pill when I was

A SLAVE ON A PLANTATION

In North Garolina; the pill is made by taking a little copperas, sulphur and alum in about equal quantities and mixing them together with beeswax; the quantity of copperas given was about the size of a pea, powdered up; I gave her this pill on Sunday evening iset, after which I noticed no change; she was up and around the next day and did her work; only gave her this pill once; on Tuesday morning she was very sick at the stomach; on going to my work I told her to send for a doctor if she did not get better, and she called Dr. Smith in the afternoon; she grew worse gradually hill Thursday afternoon, when she died; never gave her any other medicine but the pill; I have often

TARN THE SAME PILLS MYSKLF for a sirain; deceased had been using a wash made of copperas, bluestone, saltpetre, of each about the size of a pea, diletted in a quart of water; she did not ge deceased his treestay afternoon and found her suffering from pain in the abdomen and right side; said her husband had given her some pills, which he had made; she thought the excessive pain was caused by the pill; called again on Thursday morning by the nusband and

FOUND HER DYING;

death, in Dr. Smith's opinion, was due to great depression produced by some of the drugs, but which he was unable to tell, administered by her husband.

Drs. Marsh and Smith made a post-inortem examination on the body, and found the liver, lungs and other organs much diseased, but no effects of the inter.

Decased was twenty-five years of age, and a native of Now Jersay.

THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

One of New York's Most Noble Charities.

Pictures of Helpless Humanity-Mute Appeals from Tiny Beings-What the Asylum Has Already Done-Over Seventeen Hundred Waits in Sixteen Months.

Now that the lenten season has commended and the festivities of the gay world are out of order, ene cannot do better than pay a visit to the New York Foundling Asylum and take a peop at the babies that the good Sisters of Charity have taken under their motherly protection. As you stop before the house No. 8 Washington square you involuntarily hesitate, thinking of your muddy boots, to ascend the spotless marble steps, and once within the hall an impression of exquisite neatness takes pos-session of you and grows stronger and stronger as BRIGHT, AIRY, CHEERFUL AND CLEAN-

above all, clean—is the description that applies to all the rooms of the asylum. The parlors are handlishment centres. From the upper regions you hear sounds that remind you strongly of the nursery at ome, and following your ears you enter the domain of the bables. You are shown through room after room filled with little ones, not one too old to be called a baby or to forego the peculiar privileges of babyhood. A broad strip of gay carpeting brightens the centre of each ward, and up and down the sides are ranged little cribs, each with its

brightens the centre of each ward, and up and down the sides are ranged little cribs, each with its bed and appointments of snowy whiteness. In each crib is a place for two babies, and at the head of each baby, when in its place, hangs a card bearing its name and number. As you go through the wards, some of the little things are tucked away in the blankets, sleeping sweetly, with perhaps a soft, dimpled hand thrown out by its beauty and remind you that these babies and your own darlings are equally near to God. Some are in their nurse's arms, and some are grouped on the carpet playing happily with each other. All are prettaly and appropriately dressed, in neat slips or robes or fracks, and there is no horrid uniform with which charity institutions usually make all the inmakes look like convicts.

A society of ladies has undertaken to look after the children's clothing, and, no doubt, many a mother, pining for her lost children, soothes her heartache by making pretty things for these abandoned ones. So it comes to pass that the long clothes are embroidered and tucked and are of soft white bubylsh material, and the little frocks and aprons are as pretty and becoming as if there was a mother "to dream and to doat" over their making up. Going from one crib to another you often stop with a look of interest in your face. Here are Joseph and Mary,

A SLEEFY PAIR OF TWINS,
who appeared on this planet only a lew days ago. As yet they have not extended their observations beyond the fountain of nourishment, and are quite as well contented as if their debt had been made in an imperial palace. In another crib something mysteriously dark is seen above the white sheets, and you find by further inspection that the little wrinkled black faces belong to Sambo and his twin sister, who put in an appearance on the 23d of the present month. The little blackamoors came late at night, and the good Sister, who knows no difference between black and white, called one of the Irish nurses to attend to heir wants. But Bridget nad not arrive

nother.

In the outer entry of the basement stands a wicker crit, where the children are deposited by those who bring them to the asylum. Sometimes the name of the baby, sometimes a note concerning it, is fastened to its clothes, but often the mother makes no sign. The child soon makes its presence known by its cries, and then it is named and numbered and sent to the nurse. The number of the last child received its 1.727. This is a little startling when one considers that the asylum has been in operation but eixteen months.

The New York Foundling Asylum, as has before been stated in the Histald, was organized in Octoer, 1808, and is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. It is supported mainly by voluntary contributions—one dollar a week being given by the city for each child received. The city has made to the organization a grant of land between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-nighth streets, and Levington and Taird avenues, for a tite for Suffacts asylum Buildings, and has promised \$100,000 as soon as an equal sum can be raised. About \$7,000 is lacking, and the new buildings cannot be undertaken till this sum is raised. As the Sisters are very nuch straitened in their present quarters it is very desirable that their embarrassment should be immediately relieved. There are now four hundred children put out to nurse, at a cost of \$4,000 a month.

Unfortunate young women whom the Sisters believe to be reclaimable are allowed to come with their children as nurses, and after a proper time go from the asylum, leaving the baby. In the outer entry of the basement stands a wicker

lieve to be reclaimable are allowed to come with their children as nurses, and after a proper time go from the asylum, leaving the baby, into comfortable and respectable situations. All the influences around them tend to give them self-respect and encouragement, and thus he institution not only saves the child but often the mother.

This charity must commend itself to all classes, since it is no respecter of persons, and, in consideration of what it is doing, the citizens of New York should not forget the Foundling Asylum.

The institution cannot, possibly, be self-supporting, and a constant strain is felt by the good Sisters in their efforts to collect the necessary lunds to meet the current expenses, which are necessarily large.

TRAFFICKING IN FEMALE CHASTITY.

An Innocent Girl Sent to California on ar

Infamous Erraud.

A girl named Elizabeth Wallace, of No. 393 East Tenth street, about twenty-two years of age, of prepossessing and respectable appearance, came to Judge Scott, of Essex Market Police Court, on Thursday afternoon, complaining of a certain Mrs. Miller and a Mrs. Dieffenbach as being jointly concerned in enticing her away from her home to join the ranks of the fallen and unfortunate. Her state-ment, which had all the appearance of maiden ranks of the fallen and unfortunate. Her statement, which had all the appearance of maiden candor and truthfulness, is as follows:—About the 20th of last January I was engaged as seamstress by Mrs. Miller, residing at 101 Forsyth street. She was kind and considerate and seemed to take an interest in me. She asked me if I would not like to go to San Francisco. I said yes, if I got a good chance. She said she knew a Mrs. Dieffenbach who wanted a seamstress to go to California. She and I went there to see this Mrs. Dieffenbach about the 26th of last January. We went there together. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Dieffenbach conversed some time in German, which I did not understand, Mrs. Dieffenbach informed me that she knew a family who were going to San Francisco on the 4th of February in the steamer Rising Star, and she was sure they would engage me, and I would receive twenty dollars a month in gold. I consented. Accordingly! on the day appointed I joined the family on the steamer. I was not far out at sea before I found there were two other girls in the same party, who, as well as myself, were registered as nieces of the gentleman in whose company we went. About lour days after we sailed one of the girls told me we were all going to a house of prostitution in San Francisco. I didn't know what to do, but cried incessantly, when some of the sailors told me to go to the captain and tell him my trouble. When I told the captain and tell him my trouble. When I told the captain and he brought me back to New York. The Judge caused the immediate arrest of Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Dieffenbach, and yesterday morning they were brought into court. Mrs. Miller was committed without bail, and Mrs. Dieffenbach, alias Meyers, is said to be a notorious procuress, and is in the habit of inserting advertisements in the German papers for domestics.

CHAMPAGNE AND CIGARS.

Burglary in Clinton Place-A Burglar Shot At by an Officer.

About four o'clock yesterday morning, as officer

Shody, of the Fifteenth precinct, was passing up Clinton place, near Broadway, dressed in citizen's clothes, he observed two young men emerge from the liquor store of Thomas P. Doyle, situated at No.

the liquor store of Thomas P. Doyle, situated at No.

10. The burglars were heavily loaded with bottles of champagne and boxes of cigars. As they were not aware that Shody was an officer they proposed to crack a bottle of wine with him, and had succeeded in cutting the string when shody preduced his shield and soized one of them, named John Welsh, of 408 East Fourth street, the other succeeding in effecting his escape.

Weish resisted the officer, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in getting away and started on a ran down Clinton place, pursued by the officer. As the fugitive burglar showed ne disposition to stop. Shody drew his revolver and fired in the air over his head. Simultaneous with the firing Welsh tripped his toe on the pavement and fell, and before he could regain his feet was again in the hands of the officer, who conveyed him to the station house in Mercer street. Upon examining the premises it was discovered they had effected an entrance by means of forcing open the iront door with a jimny. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and held for examination.

On 'Change to-day wheat was more firmly held, but buyers refused to concede the advance, and the market was inactive.

Cotten opened heavy on large receipts at the ports, and suddenly declined to 13%c. for low middlings and 14%c. for middling uplands, Futures declined in greater proportion.

The money market was easy at three to four per cent on government collaterals and four to five per cent on stocks. Prime commercial is still in request at six and a half per cent, with occasional sales at

six per cent for "glit-edged" pieces.

Foreign exchange was firmer on the announcement that the Bank of England had raised their rate of discount to three per cent; but at the close prime sixty day sterling bills were to be had at 109%, less a sixteenth. Short sight was quoted 110% a 110%.

GOLD STRONG—110% A 111%.

The advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England and the decrease of £198,000 in the specie average of the bank for the past week—items of news which were prevented from reaching Wall street yesterday, owing to the occupation of the cable by the press reports of the events transpiring at Paris—started rather more activity in the Gold oom, and the price, which after opening at 111% had declined to 110%, rose again to 111%. The first decline was due to the fact that simultaneously with the news above came the Lendon quotations for our bonds, showing a sudden rise of % per cent in them, despite the screw which had been put on by the Bank of England. The foreign bankers took advantage of this to buy bonds here, sell gold against them and order bonds sold in London. It was only after the market had recovered its equilibrium that gold advanced to 111%. The course of the market is shown in the table:-

10 A. M. 111½ 2 P. M. 111½ 11:10 A. M. 110¾ 2:20 P. M. 111½ 11:10 A. M. 110¾ 2:20 P. M. 111½ 11 A. M. 111 8 P. M. 111 12 M. 111 4 P. M. 111½ 12:14 P. M. 111¼ 6:30 P. M. 111 a 111½ 1 P. M. 111½ 1 P. M. 111½ In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 1% to 4 per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:-

The government list was strong and higher, but not so buoyant as might have been inferred it would be after the facts above mentioned. As it was, the demand ran largely on the "long" sixes (of 1831) which advanced to 115%, the investment interest selecting these issues as least likely to be disturbed by the operations attending the refunding of the five twenties. At the same time there was considerable realization in the ten-forties, which were the isolated weak spot and declined a fraction. The

following were the closing street quotations:-United States currency sixes, 113½ a 113½; do. sixes, 1851, registered, 115½ a 115½; do. do., coupon, 115½ a 115½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112½ a 112½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112½ a 112½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112½ a 112½; do. do., 182½ a 112½; do., do., 182½ a 112½; do., do., do., 182½ a 112½; do., do., do., a 112½; do., do., a a 112%; do. do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111%; do. do., 1885, coupon do., 111 a 111%; do. do., 1887, do. do., 111% a 111%; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111% a 111%; do. ten-fortles, registered, 109% a 109%; do. do., coupon, 109% a 109%.

The extraordinary strength and activity of the stock market were again the real features of Wall street. Business in other departments almost stood still to look on at the excitement pervading the Stock Exchange, which was from morning until night a dense mass of brokers, whose cries and shouts made the din and tumult of the building incessant. There were, no doubt, hundreds who thought that the gloomy weather would be surely a turning point for the current of prices, for the speculative mood is a curious one and is often deeply affected by such circumstances. But the "bears" who sold on such a theory were doomed to grievous disappointment, for the whole market plunged forward once more in its headlong career, and its swimming buoyancy was per-haps most pronounced in the closing dealings in the Long Room and on the sidewalk. New favorites again turned up, and, like unknown horses at the racecourse, were trouded out for the exhibition of hitherto disguised points. Union Pacific was treated to a further instalment of Washington telegrams, and as the conference committee were reported agreed on the Senate bul the price ran up to as taken in hand with vigor and advanced to 24%, but subsequently fell off to 23 on the report that the company had defaulted on the income bonds-a security which is in the nature of a preferred stock, and has not, as vet participated in the earnings, the increase of which is the means to secure a dividend upon it. Ohio and Mississippi sold at 44%. The story of the day is best told, however, in the following table, an inspection of which will show the further progress of the upward movement:-

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES. The following table shows the highest and lowest

prices of the leading stocks:-	
Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated 98	9714
New York Central scrip 94	92%
Erle 22%	2234
Reading 10134	100%
Lake Shere 99%	9836
Wabash 58%	5534
Pittsburg 109	108 1
Northwestern 82	80 1
Northwestern preferred 95%	9212
Rock Island 11314	11112
Milwaukee and St. Paul 56%	53%
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred 78	75%
Onio and Mississippi 44%	42
Union Pacific 3232	3134
Hannibal and St. Joseph 95%	91
C. C. and I. C 241/2	22
Western Union Telegraph 52%	5134
Pacific Mail 44%	4314
THE SOUTHERN LIST DULL	-

The Southern State bonds were dull and generally lower. The following were the final street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64% a 64%; do., new, 64% a 64%; Virginia, ex coupon, 66 a 66¼; do., new, 62¼ a 63½; do. registered stock, old, 58 a 53%; Georgia sixes, 82% a 83%; do. sevens, 90% a 91; do. sevens, old, 91 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 491/4 a 491/4; do., funding, 1868, 89 a 40; do. do., 1868, 30 a 31; do., new, 27% a 28; do., special tax, 21 a 22; Missouri sixes, 91½ a 92; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 70 a 71; do., new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 74 a 75; do. do. eights, 85 a 89; do. penitentiary sevens. 71 a 73; do. railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 100 a 100 4; do, railroad eights, 93 a 96; South Carolina sixes, 72 a 80; do., new. January and July, 59% a 60; do. do., April and October, 61% a 62; do., registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 56 a THE "C. C. AND I. C." BAILWAY.

THE "C. C. AND I. C." RAILWAY.

The prominent activity of the stock so uniquely designated as is the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, which is almost invariably called by its initials only, in transactions involving millions of dellars, is due to reasons which have been heretofore set forth in this article. The HERALD of Feb. ruary 15 contained the following:-

fore set forth in this article. The Herald of February 15 contained the following:—

The board of directors of the Columbus, Chicago and indiana Central ("C. C. and I. C.") Railroad have issued a pamphlet to the stockholders, giving a concise statement of the result of the negotiations with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and the terms of the extitement, by which the harmonious relations and co-operation of the two lines are restored. It will be remembered that after the lease of the former to the Pennsylvania road a dispute arose as to the question of providing for the liquidation of certain floating indebtedness of the Columbus, Cleveland and Indiana Central, which was of such serious proportions that the stock, which had advanced from 43 to 59 on the lease; dwindled away to 15% when it was discovered that the Pennsylvania company had, as is alteged, taken off its express frains connecting to Chicago from Pittsburg, and otherwise failed to comply with the stipulations of the lease requiring imparriality in the distribution of business between the Columbus, Cleveland and Indiana Central and Fort Wayne roads. A convention of the officers of the several reads was held last December and the disouted matters have been entirely sottled, the proceedings being ratified and duly recorded. The through express trains to Chicago have been restored, while the recent completion of the Vandalia and St. Louis read gives the Pennsylvania road a new and independent route to St. Louis by connecting trains over the C. C. and I. C. From the figures of the Treasurer it appears that the gross earnings of the company during the past year were \$3,600,000.

The carnings of January were nearly \$70,000 in

previous year. The latest reports from Columbus, the Treasurer's headquarters, give the earnings for February up to the 15th—the half month showing an increase of \$27,565. At this rate of increase the earnings for 1871 ought to reach the vicinity of \$4,500,000 and in two or three years be sufficient to pay dividends on the income bonds and common

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STUCK EXCHANGE Friday, March 3-10:15 A. M.

12:15 and 2:15 o'Cleck P. M. One o'Clock P. M.

	STREET QU	SKCITATO		
e Shore	Quarter 52% a 52% 44% a 54% 97% a 93% a 93% 101% a 101% 99 a 99% 51% a 82% 14% a 82% 14% a 82% 14% a 94%	Rock Island Et Paul Et Paul pf Wabash. Ohio & Miss Union Pacific Bost, H & Erie. Han & St Jo C, O & I Cent	1127/ a 555/ a 77% a 563/a	

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ASHES.—Receipts, 8 packages. The market was quiet, but prices were steady at \$6.75 a \$7.25 for pots, and \$8.75 a \$9.25

Breswax.—The business was small, the demand being en tirely of a jobbing character, and prices were nominal at 33c. a 33%c. for Western and Southern. BRIOKS.—The demand was fair and prices were steady at

the following quotations:—Croton, \$10 a \$15: North river, \$9 a \$10; Long Island, \$8 25 a \$10; Dale, \$5 a \$6 25: Jersey, \$8 a \$5 50, and Philadelphia front, \$25 a \$63.

CRMENT.—Rosendale was steady at \$2 25, with a fair demand.

CORDAGE was unchanged. We quote:—Manila 17%c. a
185c.; corded Manila, 17c.; Russia boit rope, 18c, and Sisal

mand.

COBDAGE was unchanged. We quote:—Manila 17½c. a 18½c.; corded Manila, 17c.; Russia boit rope, 18c, and Sisal do, 18½c.; corded Manila, 17c.; Russia boit rope, 18c, and Sisal do, 18½c.; corded Manila, 17c.; Russia boit rope, 18c, and Sisal do, 18½c.; corded Manila, 17c.; Russia boit rope, 18c, and Sisal do, 18c, and 18c, and 18c, and 18c, a 1½c.; Maracaibo, 28½c. a 36c.; Caracas, 18c. a 18c., and 81. Domingo, 7c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 28½c. a 38c.; Caracas, 18c. a 18c., and 81. Domingo, 7c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 19c., and 19c.; an

below low middling were sold at even a larger concession. The demand, which was largely from exporters, was met generally at buyers' figures. The appended quotations are to a reat extent nonmal, owing to the irregularity of the sales. The sales were:

For export.

For export.

For export.

For export.

For speculation.

\$21

For speculation.

\$32

For speculation.

\$34

Total bales.

\$37

Included in the above are \$47 bales to arrive. There was a large movement in speculative contracts, but prices rapidly such under large offerings. At the close the market was without imprevement, the tentency of incress being to a still such that imprevement, the tentency of incress being to a still 13%c., 200 at 18%c., 400 at 18%c., 500 at 14%c., 500 at 18%c., 400 at 18%c., 400 at 18%c., 500 at 18%c., 50

The state of the s

Connecticut and Massachusetts binders and seconds.

Connecticut and Massachusetts wrapper; ioa. 25c. a 50c. Connecticut and Massachusetts fine wrapper; ioa. 25c. a 50c. Rew York State futers. iots. 12c. a 15c. New York State average lots. 25c. a 50c. New York State average lots. 25c. a 50c. New York State wrappers. 20c. a 40c. Pennsylvania and Oato filters. 12c. a 15c. a 40c. 20c. a 25c. a 20c. a 25c. a 20c. a 25c. a 20c. a 25c. a 2

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Treasury Department Instructions to the American Loan Agents-The Banking Houses Authorized to Receive Subscriptions.

The instructions to the American agents of the new loan are as follows:-

TREASUR DEPARTMENT,

TREASUR DEPARTMENT,

WARRINGTON, Feb. 28, 1671.

Public notice is hereby given that yooks will be opened on the 6th of March next, in this cantity on the Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under an Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under an Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the refugion of the national dobt, "and an act in amendment thereof, approved January 2, 1871. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:—

First—Bonds to the amount of \$500,001,000, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the coin, at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Second—Honds of the amount of \$390,000,000, payable either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as five-twenty bonds, at their value. The coin received in periment will be applied to the reduction of the five-twenty bonds, and the debts of the United States will not be fincesased by the loan. The bonds will be registered or issued bonds will be issued of denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The Interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer or designated depository of the government in coin at the pleasure of the United States as the offices of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer or designated depository of the government in coin at the rate of four and a half per one per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of \$7,000,000, payable in

the afternoon deceased left home, with two of his children, for the purpose of buying some wood, and seeing a vessel gaily bedecked with figgs and streamers, foot of Stanton street, in honor of the triumpnal march of the German army through the city of Paris, took the little ones aboard. Mr. Kemp subsequently took one of his children ashore and returned to the vessel for the other one; but, while crossing on the gaug-plank to the pier, ooth himself and child fell into the dock. The halarm was given and both were speedily rescued from the water; but Mr. Kemp was so much exhausted that he died soon after being taken from the water. In order to give time for the production nausted that he diet ason are being activities the water. In order to give time for the productio of witnesses the Coroner postponed the investigation two or three days. There were bints thrown or that Mr. Kemp was not properly treated on bein taken from the water, but on that point much wis be learned during the examination of althouses.